

In the years that followed, he pursued a legal career in trade regulations and anti-trust law. Then, in 1966, he was hired as general counsel at the Defense Department and a year later became Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, where he served for the next two years. During his time at the Defense Department, not only did he object to the prosecution of the Vietnam War, he also became sensitive to the crucial importance of arms control between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In 1975, he wrote an article in *Foreign Policy*, "Apes on a Treadmill", in which he cautioned that the arms race was potentially a futile but expensive exercise. Citing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's warning that an unlimited arms buildup between the U.S. and the Soviet Union could lead to successive periods of escalation and equilibrium, Paul wrote, "Perhaps, then, we are not racing together toward Armageddon. Maybe the continued expenditure of billions for quantitative additions and qualitative improvements does not bring doomsday any closer. Instead, it may be that we are jogging in tandem on a treadmill to nowhere."

Noting the advantage that the U.S. had over the Soviet Union in the numbers and technology of nuclear weapons, Paul recognized the role that the U.S. could play in initiating a halt in the nuclear arms race. Hence, in the 1975 article, he advocated a six-month delay in the further addition of multiple warheads to land- and sea-based missiles and in the development of the *Trident* submarine and the B-1 bomber, in hopes that it would yield "reciprocal restraint" by the Soviet Union. Considering the current situation, in which economic conditions in Russia are pressuring it to reduce its nuclear arsenal, the U.S. again has the advantage and the same opportunity to take a leadership role. A quarter of a century later, Paul's words still apply.

In 1977, Paul Warnke was nominated by President Jimmy Carter to be the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the chief arms control negotiator. He was confirmed to both posts and went on to serve with great distinction in the second Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, or SALT II. The SALT II treaty was signed on June 18, 1979, by President Carter and General Secretary Brezhnev but unfortunately was never ratified. However, both the U.S. and the Soviet Union informally agreed not to undercut the SALT II numerical limits throughout the 1980 until they were later supplanted by the START strategic arms reductions.

I first became acquainted with Paul during his service as ACDA chief, but came to know him much more personally when we worked together on the nuclear freeze resolution in the early 1980s. While there were many in the arms control "intelligentsia" that looked down their noses at the concept of a nuclear freeze, which had originated as a grass roots movement to break the deadlock between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the early years of the Reagan Administration, Paul was able to see in the freeze a powerful mechanism for action to halt the arms race. While fully comfortable with the arcane jargon of nuclear arms control, he was also endowed with the power to explain complex concepts in terms that were readily comprehensible to the lay person. But even more importantly, he saw through the complicated details of the strategic relationship

to an essential truth—that both the U.S. and Soviet Union had far more weaponry than was needed for deterrence purposes, and that freezing the qualitative and quantitative arms race, followed by reductions in the size of these arsenals would better advance our security interests.

And so, during the 1980s, Paul became one of the leading voices within the United States in support of a nuclear weapons freeze followed by reductions of strategic nuclear weapons. He spoke out frequently on issues of nuclear arms control, in articles, op-ed pieces, and numerous speeches and panel discussions throughout the country. He also testified before the Congress on these issues on several occasions. And in a 1986 interview, he also gave his opinions on research on ABM, or anti-ballistic missile, systems. "[W]hat we ought to do is recognize that there is nothing that can be gained by engaging in a nuclear competition in space. At a minimum it will cost us billions and billions of dollars, but what is more likely is it will diminish the security of the United States." Our current administration would do well to heed Paul's words from a decade and a half ago.

Paul continued his good work into the 1990s. Concerned not just about nuclear weapons, he scrutinized the conventional arms trade while serving on the Presidential Advisory Board on Arms Proliferation Policy which was established in 1995. And in 1998, Paul co-wrote an article with Jeremy Stone of the Federation of American Scientists in which they argued for de-alerting nuclear weapons, that is, standing down missiles from a launch-on-warning posture. This is an effort with which I have been personally involved, and I wish that Paul were still here to help with that fight.

Paul was a forceful actor and spokesman for the cause of arms control. We will miss his leadership, but his legacy is the insight and guidance that he provided. For this reason we celebrate this great man today.

WELCOMING REVEREND SAMUEL ALBARIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Reverend Samuel Albarian to his new post at California's oldest Armenian Church. Reverend Albarian has been named the Director of Armenian Ministries of the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno.

Reverend Albarian is a native of Lebanon. He and his family fled to the Dominion of Canada when civil war erupted in Beirut in the late 1970's. In Canada he became active in the First Armenian Evangelical Church (FAEC) of Montreal, serving as counselor and director in the FAEC vacation bible school ministry and chairperson of the youth and college group programs.

In 1985, Reverend Albarian earned a D.E.C. in Pure and Applied Sciences from CEGEP Vanier College in St. Laurent, Quebec. In 1991, he earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Computer Science from Concordia University in Montreal. Reverend Albarian then worked as a quality assurance analyst pro-

grammer at Eicon Technology in Canada until 1994. The following year he moved to California and enrolled at the Talbot School of Theology. In 1998, Reverend Albarian earned his Master of Divinity Degree from Talbot.

Reverend Albarian served a one-year pastoral internship at Calvary Armenian Congregational Church (CACC) in Northern California. In 1999, he was named Associate Pastor for Youth Ministries at CACC. Reverend Albarian and his wife, Tamar, have one son, Timothy.

Mr. Speaker, I want to welcome Reverend Samuel Albarian and his family to the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Reverend Albarian and his family many more years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO EDWIN GULICK

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity, on the day of Edwin Gulick's retirement from the John Marshall Soil and Water Conservation District, to pay tribute to his lifelong conservation efforts.

Edwin Gulick has volunteered for the past 38 years as an appointed Soil and Water Conservation District director in Fauquier County. During that time he served for eight years on the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board.

In 1962, when part of Fauquier County was included in the Culpeper Soil and Water Conservation District, Edwin Gulick was Fauquier County's representative. Then in 1963 he was elected to the Board of Directors, where he served until 1966 when the John Marshall District was formed. He has been serving Fauquier County as director ever since.

Mr. Gulick was a founding director of the John Marshall Soil & Water Conservation District and served as chairman for 21 years.

In 1970 Edwin received a Western Union Telegram from Virginia Senator Harry Byrd which authorized the Soil and Conservation Service to assist local organizations in preparing watershed work plans under the authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. This included the Cedar Run Watershed. He was instrumental in the development of the Cedar Run Watershed Project and his diligent efforts have come to fruition with the completion of the Licking Run Dam in 1985 and the Airlie Dam in 1992.

He served on the Virginia Association of Soil and Water Conservation District's District Operation and Rurban Committees.

He also represented the Cedar Run community by serving on the Agricultural Stabilization County Committee in 1967.

Edwin Gulick has always employed sound conservation practices on his beef and grain farm and is a true steward of conservation, wildlife and natural resources.

Mr. Gulick's service-oriented approach to his community reaches far beyond the conservation realm. He served on the Fauquier School Board, the Fauquier Livestock Exchange, the Agricultural Advisory Committee, the Historical Committee and the Catlett-Calverton Ruritan Club. He is also a Vestryman and Trustee of Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church.